

Highest of all in Leavening Strength.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# WALB Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

### AMUSEMENTS.

**Crawford Grand**  
E. L. Martling, Manager  
GRAND CONCERT.  
**Tuesday Evening,**  
FEBRUARY 2.  
**ELLEN BEACH YAW.**

Artists Supporting:  
MR. MAXIMILIAN DICK,  
America's Greatest Violinist.  
MISS GEORGIETTA LAY,  
The Brilliant Pianist.  
Seats 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Sale Saturday 3 a. m.  
Audience Wichita Lyceum Association.

A. F. AND A. M.  
For the annual meeting of the grand lodge, chapters and councils of the Santa Fe lodge, February 15 to 19, the SANTA FE will sell round trip tickets for one fare. A through free chair car will be run from Wichita to Salina, February 15 and 16, leaving Wichita at 10:41 a. m., and arriving at Salina at 6 p. m.

W. TORREY, Agent.  
Phone 153.

Exchange Stables at Orlando and Stillwater. Make a specialty of carrying passengers between these points. Also do a general livery business. Traveling men's patronage solicited.  
SHIVELY, VAN WYKE & SHIVELY.  
GOOD ADVICE.

TAKE THE SANTA FE  
for  
CRIPPLE CREEK.  
It is the  
BEST ROUTE.  
Phone 153. W. TORREY, Agent.  
Office—Douglas Avenue Station.

Advice to Mothers.  
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Used by millions of mothers.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION.  
On Jan. 5 and 19, Feb. 2 and 16, March 12 and 16, April 2 and 16, May 12 and 16, June 12 and 16, July 12 and 16, August 12 and 16, September 12 and 16, October 12 and 16, November 12 and 16, December 12 and 16, the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE will sell excursion tickets to points in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana and Arizona at ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00 ROUND TRIP. For particulars address HAL S. RAY, Phone 150.

TAKE THE MISSOURI  
PACIFIC, "KANSAS AND NEBRASKA LIMITED" FOR ST. LOUIS.  
Leave Wichita at 2:10 p. m., arriving at St. Louis next morning 7:30 a. m., making direct connections with all lines east. No change of cars. Elegant service. City Ticket Office 114 North Main street.

HOMES IN TEXAS COAST COUNTRY.  
For full information regarding fruit, vegetable and field crop farms located in the Coast country of Texas, apply to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago.  
Texas offers tempting inducements to the homeseeker. Investigate for yourself. Excursion rates via Santa Fe Route.

Do You Know  
That the Frisco Route (St. Louis and San Francisco railroad) is positively the only line running daily through passenger trains from Wichita to St. Louis, without change, leaving Wichita at 12:25 p. m. and 10:40 p. m., arriving at St. Louis at 7:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. The equipment of these trains is first class in every particular, consisting of elegant reclining chair cars (seats free) and Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleepers.

If you are going beyond St. Louis remember that in connection with all lines for the east, northeast and southeast is made in the magnificent new Grand Union station, St. Louis, the largest and handsomest passenger station in the world.  
For sleeping car berths and all information relative to rates, routes, etc., call on or address Ticket Agent, corner Main and Douglas, or Douglas Avenue station.

ARE YOU GOING TO KANSAS CITY? REMEMBER THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY is the only line that runs a strictly Wichita-Kansas City train. Leaving Wichita at 9:30 p. m., arriving at Kansas City next morning at 7:30 a. m. The train is made up of the best equipment, and the service is of the highest order. Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleepers.

Notice the leaving time, and the next time you go to Kansas City take the Missouri Pacific. Always on time. Never late. Fine equipment. Leaves Wichita at a regular hour and arrives at Kansas City neither too late nor too early. Ticket office 114 North Main street. Depot corner Second and W. 12th streets.

GENERAL STEAMSHIP AGENCY.  
MO. PA. TICKET OFFICE.  
114 North Main street,  
Wichita, Kansas.

We can sell you through Railway and Steamship tickets to all points in the world.  
We are agents for the following lines of Ocean Steamship Companies, and keep the original tickets always on hand, so that upon purchasing we can hand them to you without delay.  
American Line—New York to Southampton.  
American Line—Philadelphia to Liverpool.  
Anchor Line—New York to Glasgow.  
Cunard Line—New York to Liverpool.  
North German Lloyd—New York to Southampton.  
Hamburg, Bremen, Genoa, Naples, Gibraltar, Austria, China and Japan.  
White Star Line—New York to Liverpool, Cape Town, South Africa and South American points.

We also make a specialty of prepaid Ocean tickets. So that any one desiring to pay for a ticket here to bring over their friends from the Old country can do so safely and cheaply. We attend to the delivery of the ticket on the other side.  
E. E. BLOCKLEY,  
P. and T. A.

The ticket offices of the Santa Fe route and Frisco line in Wichita are at the Douglas Avenue station.

W. TORREY, Agent.  
Phone 153.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.  
Jan. 5 and 19, Feb. 2 and 16, March 2 and 16, April 2 and 16, May 4 and 18, the Santa Fe will sell excursion tickets to points in Arkansas, Arizona, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Texas and Tejas at rate of one fare, plus \$2.00, round trip. For further information call on, or address  
W. TORREY, Agent.  
Phone 153.

CRIPPLE CREEK.  
THE GREAT GOLD FELD OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.  
Is easily reached via the great Missouri Pacific Railway. Leave Wichita at 5:15 p. m., arriving at Pueblo at 10:40 p. m. and at Cripple Creek at 11:40 p. m. Cripple Creek is only a few hours ride from Pueblo or Colorado Springs.

FRISCO LINE.  
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.  
HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.  
On January 5 and 19, February 2 and 16, March 2 and 16, April 2 and 16, May 4 and 18, 1897, respectively, this line will sell homeseeper's excursion tickets to points in Arkansas, Arizona, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Texas and Tejas at rate of one fare, plus \$2.00, round trip. For further information call on, or address  
E. C. HOAG,  
City Ticket Agent, corner Main and Douglas Ave., or Ticket Agent, Union Depot.

REMEMBER THIS  
THAT THE  
SANTA FE ROUTE  
RUNS A TRAIN FROM WICHITA TO:  
Kansas City in 7 hours, 19 minutes  
Chicago in 24 hours, 29 minutes  
St. Louis in 15 hours, 29 minutes  
Cincinnati in 24 hours, 29 minutes  
Louisville in 24 hours, 14 minutes  
Arriving at Cincinnati and Louisville before noon.  
Time to all points East and Southeast correspondingly quick.

Most Popular Line to All Points.  
Phone 153. W. TORREY, Agent.  
THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPING CAR TO CALIFORNIA!  
Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 4th, and on EVERY WEDNESDAY thereafter, a TOURIST SLEEPING CAR, carrying a morning train, will leave for train leaving Wichita via "THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE" at 7:35 p. m., running THROUGH TO CALIFORNIA WITHOUT CHANGE via Ft. Worth and El Paso.

Very low rates and excellent accommodation.  
HAL S. RAY, D. P. A.,  
Phone 150. Wichita, Kan.

PURE FOOD EXPOSITION.  
THE SANTA FE will sell tickets to Topeka and return January 29, 29 and 27, final limit February 1st, for the round trip, one and one-half fare.  
Phone 153. W. TORREY, Agent.

WICHITA TO ST. LOUIS  
IN SIXTEEN HOURS AND FIFTY MINUTES VIA MISSOURI PACIFIC.  
"The Kansas and Nebraska Limited" train leaves Wichita at 2:10 p. m., daily and arrives at St. Louis next morning 7:30 a. m. No need of hurrying yourself to catch a connecting train. Eat your dinner at home. Take your after dinner nap, after which you can take the Missouri Pacific Flyer and reach St. Louis at 7:30 a. m. Same time as though you had left on a morning train. Quick time. Elegant service. City Ticket office, 114 North Main street.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.  
Yes, there is a fire in rear of building where our ticket office is located. Our ticket office is still there—114 North Main street. We are ready for business at the old stand. Tickets to all points. Our train service is still first-class, our time the quickest. It is best to our advantage to call and see us before completing arrangements for your trip. St. Louis Express leaves Wichita daily at 2:10 p. m., arriving at St. Louis at 7:30 a. m. Night Express leaves at 9:30 p. m. for Kansas City, St. Louis and all points west. Colorado fast line, leaves Wichita at 5:15 p. m., arriving at Pueblo at 10:40 p. m. and at Colorado Springs at 11:40 p. m. next morning at 7:30 a. m. Remember the Missouri Pacific City Ticket Office is located at 114 North Main street.

E. E. BLOCKLEY, P. & T. A.  
KANSAS CITY TO CINCINNATI WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.  
The Washburn railroad is now running through cars to Cincinnati on their fast mail train, leaving Kansas City at 6:30 a. m. every evening. Making practically no change of cars from Kansas City to Louisville, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and shortening the time to all above places from five to eight hours. The Washburn is the only line that does this.

W. G. GARLAND,  
146 1/2 Western Passenger Agent.  
REMEMBER WELL AND BEAR IN MIND  
That the Missouri Pacific railway is the shortest and quickest route to all Colorado points. Leaves Wichita at 5:15 p. m., arriving at Pueblo 7:30 a. m., Colorado Springs 9:30 a. m. and Denver at 12 noon. One hour quicker time than any competitor. Summer tourist tickets now on sale. City Ticket office 114 North Main street. Telephone 211.

"FRISCO LINE."  
ST. LOUIS, SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.  
This company now have on sale single and round trip tickets to Eureka Springs, Ark., at very low rates. For further information call on, or address  
E. C. HOAG,  
City Ticket Agent, corner Main and Douglas Avenue, or Ticket Agent, Union Depot.

CASTORIA  
For Infants and Children.  
The best of all medicines for infants and children. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of the young. It is a household necessity for every family.

FRISCO LINE  
To St. Louis and all points east. The only line running through Pullman Buffet sleepers from Wichita to St. Louis without change. City ticket office corner Main and Douglas.

Through tickets, baggage checks, maps, time tables and full information about the Santa Fe route and Frisco line can be obtained from their ticket office at Douglas Avenue station, which is open until 10:40 p. m. every day. All questions given a satisfactory answer.  
W. TORREY, Agent.  
I have given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for cough that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. I can only say that I can recommend it very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for cough and colds in children. George E. Wolff, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Ferdinand, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

The best way to Colorado is over the Santa Fe Route. The fast train which leaves Wichita at 3:45 p. m., arrives at Colorado Springs the next morning. For information call upon or address  
W. TORREY, Agent.  
Phone 153. Douglas Avenue Depot.

CALIFORNIA LIMITED.  
SANTA FE ROUTE  
The Celebrated California Limited train as a semi-weekly, passing Newton Thursday and Sunday, and reaching Los Angeles from Wichita in about fifty hours. Equipment of superb vestibule Pullman Palace Sleeping and Buffet Smoking cars and Dining car. Most luxurious service via any line. Another Express train carrying Palace and Tourist Sleepers runs daily for California.

W. TORREY, Agent.  
CASTORIA.  
For Infants and Children.  
The best of all medicines for infants and children. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of the young. It is a household necessity for every family.

FRISCO LINE  
To St. Louis and all points east. The only line running through Pullman Buffet sleepers from Wichita to St. Louis without change. City ticket office corner Main and Douglas.

CASTORIA.  
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The best of all medicines for infants and children. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of the young. It is a household necessity for every family.

### WHEN WAMPUM WAS MONEY.

The Popular Token of Value in New York Two Centuries Ago.  
When Stephen Van Cortlandt was in the money-changing business—1680 to 1690—the kind of money in most common use in the vicinity of Manhattan Island was seewan, or wampum. Almost all the store trade was done with seewan, either loose or braided, and all church collections were taken up in seewan.

Van Cortlandt was frequently called on to change seewan into silver money, which was at that time the standard. Payments of interest and principal of loaned money were made in Dutch pieces-of-eight, realties and loan dollars, the value of all of which was reduced to guilders seewan.

A piece-of-eight was worth 12 guilders in seewan, a realty was worth 1 guilder and 20 silvers in seewan, a loan dollar was worth 11 guilders in seewan, and an English pound was worth 20 guilders in seewan. The American dollar in its present relation to the English pound would have been worth 8 guilders in seewan. A Dutch guilder has 100 cents or 20 silvers, and is equal to 40 cents in American money. A silver is equal to 2 cents American money. 3 cents American money.

Contributions to the poor relief fund were usually made in seewan, and provisions and clothing for distribution among the poor were paid for in seewan. The early Dutch settlers took generous care of the needy poor. For instance, in 1688, the deacons of the old Dutch church of Bergen paid Dr. Robinson, of New York, 240 guilders in seewan for curing a destitute man of insanity.

At another time the deacons of the same church paid European C. Wile, of New York, 130 guilders seewan for surgical attendance on a poor member of the congregation. In those days it cost 96 guilders in seewan "to send poor Johannes Krueyer back to Amsterdam." In 1673 the price of one shepel of wheat was 6 guilders seewan; of 1 shepel of Indian corn, 4 guilders seewan; 1 shepel of rye, 3 guilders seewan; 1 ell of cloth, 5 guilders seewan; two blankets, 58 guilders seewan; and 2 shepels of salt, 6 guilders seewan.

Whenever the collections in the church exceeded the current expenditures, the surplus seewan was usually invested in cows. Such cows were given into the care of responsible members of the congregation on a yearly "butter rent" of 12 pounds—that is, those persons accepting a cow from the deacons had to pay an annual rent of 12 pounds of butter or its value in seewan. The price of butter amounted, in those days, to 1679, to 22 silvers per pound, so that the deacons then received 13 guilders and 4 silvers for one cow. After 1715 the deacons quit the "butter-rent" business and confined themselves solely to money-lending as a means of increasing the revenues. Sums ranging from 10 guilders to 4,000 guilders were put out at interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, though in a few cases borrowers were exempt from paying interest.

It cost from 2 to 5 guilders in seewan to get married in this vicinity two centuries ago, and a funeral was accompanied with a pall rent of 6 guilders seewan for an adult and 3 guilders for a child.—N. Y. Times.

SPANIARDS AS INVENTORS.  
War Bulletin the Highest Type, Apparently of What They Have Produced. The Spanish government is one of the oldest organized in the world. The Spanish nation is one of the oldest maintaining intact its official identity in Europe. In many of the arts and sciences, as well as in war, commerce, navigation and geographical research, Spaniards have taken high rank, but for some reason Spaniards have been of very little note as inventors. The highest type of modern Spanish invention would appear to be in the war bulletin.

There are few useful or ingenious inventions which are attributed to men of Spanish birth or ancestry. Cannon were used by the Spaniards nearly 600 years ago, and before their use by either the English or the French, but these cannon were brought into Spain by the Moors. The invention of the microscope is ascribed to a German, of gunpowder to a Hindoo, of printing to a German, of the rifle to a native of Vienna, of photography to a Frenchman, of the paddle to a German, of the pendulum to an Italian, the mariners' compass to a Chinaman, the guitar to an Egyptian, hats to a Swiss resident of the city of Paris, the kaleidoscope to an Italian, dice to an ancient Greek, the drum to an Arabian, the guano battery to an Italian, the balloon to a Frenchman, the barometer to an Italian, bombs to a Hollander, bayonets to a Frenchman, the accordion (as an instrument of music) to a German resident of Vienna, fresco painting to an Italian, the telescope to a Hollander, the thermometer to Galileo, an Italian, the velocipede (the forerunner of the bicycle) to a German, and the printing press to a Dutchman. But it does not appear that in any of these inventions (either in originating or perfecting them) any Spaniard took a prominent part or, indeed, any part whatever.

In modern inventions, as the records of the patent office establish, Americans stand not only at the head, but so far ahead of the people of other countries as to render unnecessary any comparison. In all mechanical contrivances, and especially those used in manufactures or in improved and progressive agricultural operations, Americans stand first, and at the foot of the list, among civilized nations, are the Spaniards. In the sixteenth century, Seville alone had 16,000 silk looms; there are now only 2,000 in all Spain. Spain is the only European country in which manufacturing industry has gone backward during the last half century.—N. Y. Sun.

A PLUCKY SPARROW.  
It Whips a Kestrel and Indulges in a War Dance Over Its Victory.  
The sparrow, in whatever part of the world he is found, seems to earn a reputation for a degree of persistency and pugnacity altogether disproportionate to his size. Even the climate of India does not enervate the valiant little creature, and they make their way, or take it, with the same resolute independence that they exhibit in colder regions. In the Journal of the Bombay Natural History society, Lieut. Barnes gives some interesting particulars about the house sparrows of western

India. At Deesa he found that a pair had built their nest between a pair of antlers on the veranda, and another pair appropriated a soap box in the bathroom, where, although their nest was destroyed several times, they persisted in building until, out of compassion for their repeated labors, they were left alone. A third pair built in an empty bird cage hanging against a wall and there reared their little ones, although the cage was frequently taken down to exhibit the family to visitors. Once their eggs were stolen, and their indignation was so disturbing that the residents of the house, for their own sakes, were obliged to hunt up and restore the missing treasures. Lieut. Barnes also states that these sparrows will attack their own image in a looking glass and will fight with it all day, only leaving off when darkness sets in, to begin the battle over again next morning, so that it was often found necessary to protect the mirrors with coverings of paper.

They are, perhaps, not more brave than the little British American residents of this country, one of which not long ago disputed with a banian cock the possession of a delectable tid-bit. The bravado of the sparrow so astonished the bantam that he retreated in dismay, casting glances of fright over his shoulder, so to speak, at the small warrior, who, having disposed of the delicacy, was indulging in a fantastic war dance.—Worthington's Magazine.

TALES OF TWO CATS.  
One Fancies Stuffed Birds and the Other Stalks a Watch.  
"Jim" is a very intelligent cat, the pride of all the clerks in a well-known business house on Market street. Jim has become thoroughly familiar with "men and things," but the other day an incident occurred which shows that even the most intelligent cats can sometimes be mistaken. It happened that a young lady entered the store in question, wishing to pay a bill. She was told to take a seat on a large settee while the office boy obtained the receipt. Now, the back of this settee is against a railing which incloses the office. The railing is very much like a back yard fence, and for that reason is a favorite place for Jim. He was in this place when the lady took the seat, and he sat admiringly gazing at her. She was neatly attired in black and had a large stuffed bird in her hat. Everything went well until Jim spied this bird, and with a jump he was on her hat, much to the alarm and fright of the lady, who instantly jumped to her feet, screaming loudly. Jim was quickly removed, but could not be driven away while the lady remained in the store.

Here is another cat story: James Bell, of 1223 South Twenty-third street, owns a pretty maltese cat, whose only fault is kleptomancy. Madge is the cat's name, and she steals anything that comes her way. While Mr. Bell was eating his supper a few evenings ago he was startled by a funny noise on the stairs. Running in the direction of the racket, he beheld the thieving cat coming downstairs with his gold chain in her mouth, while the watch was bumping against each step, much to the delight of the cat. Quickly seizing his timepiece, Mr. Bell made a lunge for the cat, but Madge escaped. Later the family has been at a loss to know what Madge had done with her kittens. Their whereabouts were discovered by Mr. Bell, who found the tiny creatures cozy nestled in his new silk hat.—Philadelphia Record.

Savage Philippine Islanders.  
Spaniards and natives in the Philippine islands are rivals in savagery, and the rebellion against Spanish authority gives the world a fresh lesson in the possibilities of human cruelty. One feature of the insurrection has a time-dreadful realism in its details. The formation of an alliance among the rebels is thus described: An invasion is made with a penknife in the left arm or the left knee. A compact is signed with the mingled blood from the wounds. The oath taken binds those concerned to secrecy and to refrain from fighting against their brethren. The blood compact fifty symbolizes the relentless spirit of the natives, who meet the almost incredible horrors inflicted by the Spaniards with acts of reprisal which almost surpass them. An indolent and easily-satisfied people are now roused to rebellion against corruption and oppression, and Spain has thus another grave question to settle. What with Cuba and the Philippines, that power may well feel that her evil days are come.—Youth's Companion.

The End of the Week.  
Our books of to-day, those which we love to look at, which we cherish, which we wear in Morocco, relieved with mosaics, which we enrich with autographs, with original drawings, with charming water colors and margins and to which these marks of intimate ownership serve as their proud ex libris—our well-beloved books of this latter end of the Nineteenth century, what is to become of these? Alas! with rare exceptions, we fear to divine their lot. The time we live in will be blame for their bad manufacture, and the cotton paper, being so rapidly to an unhappy end. Thus, as it is said by a prophetic thousand and tens of thousands shall perish, editions entire shall be swallowed up; of all our romances, of all our daily publications and trumpery, nothing shall remain save, perhaps, some faded examples on large Japan paper, brightly yellowed and hardly presentable.—Book Lovers' Almanac.

A Bicycle Not Lagging.  
English cyclists will note with interest—also with regret—that the judge of the Newbury county court has decided that a bicycle cannot be treated as passenger's luggage.  
"Mamma," said little Mary, "what does mean mean?"  
"It means that you join in with what has been said, dearest—that you approve of and believe it."  
"Oh, yes, I know," said the little girl. "It's the opposite of 'it isn't mamma'!"—Harper's Bazar.

Insidie.  
"Benison, you know, went to Africa, and there met his death."  
"Poor fellow! But his body was brought home and given a decent burial, wasn't it?"  
"Yes, he was," said the little girl. "He brought his body and buried it!"—London Figaro.

### ASSISTING THE DOCTOR.

A Trained Attendant is a Great Help in Medicine.  
While there is nothing more offensive to the intelligent physician than what may be called officious and undue anxiety to assist him in performing the duties of his calling, there is probably no one in the world who more keenly appreciates the service which a trained mind, eye and hand can render him. If the case is serious a short visit is scarcely sufficient to acquaint him with all of its details. Indeed, it often happens that the excitement of his coming produces an entire change in the patient's state, and when he is ready to make his customary examination the symptoms may indicate that which does not exist at all.

Suppose there were an attendant capable of taking the patient's temperature of pulse or of making on paper a note of the hour at which certain peculiarities were most clearly indicated. Most people cannot afford to keep a physician in constant attendance, and many a life has been sacrificed because the doctor had no means of knowing certain facts connected with his patient's illness which would have been of vital importance to him and might have assisted him in saving a life.

Every child should be taught what the pulse is, and why and how we feel it at the wrist. It is very easy to understand how to tell the pulse, and not at all difficult to learn to use the clinical thermometer. Imagine the value to the doctor of a carefully kept record of the patient's condition from one of his visits to another. With what confidence could he pursue his treatment and give his directions, and what a relief to realize that his interests are left in such intelligent hands!

Very few persons stop to think of the responsibilities that rest upon the medical attendant or how disregarding they may be of administering the medicines prescribed, they are rarely, if ever, held to account. On the other hand, the doctor is blamed for everything; often, indeed, when a violation of his most positive order furnishes the cause for this cruel censure.

An important item is to have everything in readiness for the doctor's visit. Do not wait until you see his door's head coming round the curve, then hurry and bustle about, upsetting the patient's tranquility and giving your own; but make it your business, as soon as the invalid has breakfasted, to put everything in order, so that there may be no confusion at the last moment. Have clean towels, fresh water and whatever other articles he is in the habit of calling for. Ask if your presence is required in the room; if not, leave it, unless you are requested to stay. It is often the case that the doctor would like to have an opportunity of making inquiries that he would hesitate to make before a third person. It is, therefore, always considered in good form to leave him alone with his patient for at least five minutes, tell him if he chooses to take advantage of the interval. If anything is used during the doctor's visit that should be removed from the room, take it out at once. Never leave soiled linen, bandages, dressings or poultices lying about; they are nauseating to the patient, annoying to the doctor and exceedingly unpleasant objects for the family or any chance visitor.

While everyone cannot have the opportunity to study thoroughly anything that belongs to trained nursing, most people can, if they try, pick up little points from doctors and by being among sick persons, and will in a short time get a rather good idea of what needs to be done in emergencies, and what one may do to be of very great assistance to the physician.—N. Y. Ledger.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR.  
Appropriate Styles for Every Variety of Culture.  
A bewildering variety of ornaments for the hair are presented this season, and each importing house appears to have a line of specialties exclusively its own. Novel shapes in combs, mercury wings, tiaras and pins, studded with semiprecious stones, are charming for dress occasions. Fine cut steel is used for the same purpose, and the dainty hair ornaments in tortoise shell, amber or ivory set with brilliant or enameled with sterling silver carvings and filigree work, baffle description. The Greek psyche and pompous coiffures each call for ornaments of a different shape and character, just as the labels require the high Spanish comb and the most treasured Romanoid with tresses laid in straight severely demands the fillet of pearls or gold. The ornaments for the pompous coiffure are the most novel, brilliant and elaborate. Pretty little bowknots of silver studded with Irish diamonds are plentifully used, with the rolled and waved Marie Antoinette coiffure, the hair or garland at the back near the top of the head in one large bow knot. All of these "fancy" decorations are duplicates of ornaments for the hair and neck, made of genuine precious stones that the mistress only for very elegant occasions and to be worn only by persons of great wealth, many of the ornaments, neckties, gem-set longelette chains and slender handle bracelets being costly and elaborate enough for the wear of women of royalty.—N. Y. Sun.

NEW WORK FOR WOMEN.  
Weaving Silken Fabrics with the Hand Loom Pleasant and Profitable.  
An English woman, Mrs. Bayley, has discovered a new industry for women, or, rather, an old one revived, in weaving artistic-patterned silk fabrics by hand. Power looms, she says, are unable to produce these fabrics of the high artistic merit of which the hand loom is capable.

For a while Mrs. Bayley asserts that the hand weaving is a cheaper and even quicker mode of weaving than power loom work, and that since country firms over England cannot obtain the requisite number of hands to produce the work that is ordered in consequence of the revived demand for costly silks, she says that handloom weaving can be carried on with profit in ladies' own homes.

From four to five dollars a week can easily be earned by any woman in this work, Mrs. Bayley says, and that is in England. The same work can be productive of better returns in this country. The suggestion is not made merely for working girls. Mrs. Bayley believes that there is a paying field in the

### "SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE."

Many Who Were Famous and Many More Who Were Not.  
There have been 34 congresses. There have been 32 speakers of the house of representatives. When the term "speaker" originated in England, it was the custom for the sovereign to deliver oral as he desired to make at the commencement of a session. The house so addressed responded to the communication. The presiding officer headed a procession of members of the house, waited upon the sovereign and read the response, thus speaking for the whole body; therefrom comes the term "speaker," which was adopted from the British parliament. The first congress heard Washington's address, and prepared a reply, which the speaker, accompanied by the members of the house, delivered to the president on May 8, 1789.

Thomas Jefferson determined that his communications to congress should be made by written message, and that no answer would be expected. This led to a general change in this regard in congress and other American legislative bodies. Notwithstanding this, the title "speaker" has adhered and many of the former speakers may be included, if not indeed, all of them, in one of two classes; either they have become celebrated afterward in the field of national politics or they have become totally obscure. In the former class are to be included: Henry Clay, who was the speaker in three congresses, and was moreover, a United States senator, secretary of state, and repeatedly a candidate for president; John Bell, of Tennessee, who was secretary of war, United States senator, and a candidate for president in 1860; James K. Polk, who was the eleventh president of the United States, inaugurated in 1845, ten years after he became speaker; Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, who was United States senator and confederate secretary of war; Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, who was a United States senator from the Bay state; Howell Cobb, of Georgia, who was governor of that state, secretary of the treasury under President Buchanan, and a member of the confederate congress; Galusha A. Grow, a veteran member of congress, who, born in Connecticut in 1823, was elected in November a representative from Pennsylvania; Nathaniel P. Banks, Schuyler Colfax, and several others; James O. Rusk, twice secretary of state, a United States senator from Maine, and a republican candidate for president in 1884. John G. Carlisle, afterward United States senator and now secretary of the treasury; Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, and Thomas R. Reed, the present speaker of congress and the oldest speaker of the next congress. These are some—not all—of the speakers who have obtained celebrity.

The list of speakers who are little remembered is perhaps even longer. In recent years there has been J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio. Before the war there was William Pennington, of New Jersey, who had been governor of that state—he was elected governor of 22 years before he became speaker—and there was Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, who presided over the deliberations of four successive American congresses, and was the only speaker to do so. Few persons of the present day and few students of American political history remember even the name of Stevenson; fewer still know from what state he came. The speakership of congress is either a stepping stone for an ambitious statesman or the culminating point of official service for a negative man whose chief aim is sometimes dictated by the desire of necessity for compromise. With the enlargement of membership in congress the powers of the speaker increase, as the enlargement of the house has a contrary effect by limiting the influence of the vice president.—N. Y. Sun.

How an Owl Saved a Train.  
Owls are by common consent adjudged to be birds of ill-omen, but Elginer Ned Barnett, of the Santa Fe, says he happens to know that they are anything but that, and tells the following story to prove his assertions: About eight months ago one morning on the east-bound overland was pulling through the mountain west of here, Barnett's engine doing the work, a big horn-billed owl dashed against the front window of the cab with such force as to break the window, the bird itself dropping dead at the engineer's feet. Though Barnett is not generally speaking, a superstitious man, this seemed so singular an occurrence that he stopped the train and sent a brakeman ahead to see if the way was clear. Strange to relate, the brakeman soon returned, reporting a landslide across the track in the mountain pass, about 100 yards ahead. Had he been sent at once to clear the track, and in removing the debris they found and the owl, he would have been a broken man. Barnett had both eyes stuffed and the two owls were his, always inspiring him good luck, he says.—Philadelphia Times.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.  
A sensible plan for marking Queen Victoria's longest reign on record is for every little community to establish a garden, park or playground in her honor.  
—Peppermint lozenges, which all good Scotch Presbyterians have hitherto sucked to sleep, are being supplanted through Scotland by chocolate drops filled with whisky.  
—Lord Kelvin has received from the Paris Academie des Sciences one of its Arago medals in honor of his father, and M. d'Abbadie, the Abyssinian explorer, the other.

—Ulysses' Isle of the Cyclops, lying close to the Sicilian coast near Akenastello, has been presented to the University of Catania by the Marchese Gavina, its owner. The island is a beautiful rock rising 300 feet above the sea, and will be used as a biological station, the university establishing extensive laboratories on it.

—On the Glasgow underground railroad the experiment was recently tried of doing away with tickets and letting people ride as far as they wished for a penny. On the first day of the trial, however, many persons got into the cars and spent the day riding round and round. The directors did not have the patience to wait for the novelty to wear off, but restored the ticket system after a week.

—In Brighton, England, the Christmas dose of half sovereigns was distributed to 150 persons over 74 years of age this year, who, with the exception of one man of 192, appeared in person to receive it. The procession was headed by a woman of 97, whom eight other persons 90 years of age or over followed. There were 55 men whose average age was 82 years and 6 months, and 75 women averaging 83 years and 3 months.

Many people wear themselves out needlessly; their conscience is a tyrant. An exaggerated sense of duty leads a person to anxious, needless activity, to be constantly doing something, over-punctual, never idle a second of time, to rest; such are in unconscious severe tension. They say they have no time to rest, they have so much to do, not thinking they are rapidly undoing themselves for probably what would have been their best and greatest work after years.—N. Y. Ledger.

### "SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE."

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